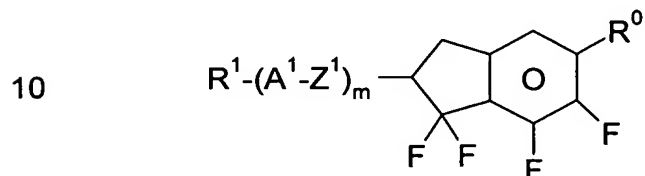



Liquid-crystalline medium

The invention relates to a liquid-crystalline medium based on a mixture of polar compounds having negative dielectric anisotropy, which comprises at least one compound of the formula I



in which

15 R^0 and R^1 each, independently of one another, denote H, an alkyl or alkenyl radical having up to 15 C atoms which is unsubstituted, monosubstituted by CN or CF_3 or at least monosubstituted by halogen, where, in addition, one or more CH_2 groups in these radicals may be replaced by -O-, -S-, , $-C\equiv C-$, -OC-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another,

- 25 A^1
- a) denotes a 1,4-cyclohexenylenes or 1,4-cyclohexylene radical, in which one or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups may be replaced by -O- or -S-,
 - b) denotes a 1,4-phenylene radical, in which one or two CH groups may be replaced by N,
 - c) denotes a radical from the group consisting of piperidine-1,4-diyl-, 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene-, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, phenanthrene-2,7-diyl and fluorene-2,7-diyl,
- 30
- 35

where the radicals a), b) and c) may be mono- or polysubstituted by halogen atoms,

5 Z^1 denotes -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -CH₂O-,
 -OCH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, -(CH₂)₄-, -C₂F₄-, -CH₂CF₂-, -CF₂CH₂-,
 -CF=CF-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CH-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C- or a single
 bond, and

10 m denotes 0, 1 or 2.

Media of this type are to be used, in particular, for electro-optical displays with active-matrix addressing based on the ECB effect and for IPS (in plane switching) displays.

15

The principle of electrically controlled birefringence, the ECB (electrically controlled birefringence) effect or DAP (deformation of aligned phases) effect was described for the first time in 1971 (M.F. Schieckel and K. Fahrenschon, "Deformation of nematic liquid crystals with vertical orientation in electrical fields", Appl. Phys. Lett. 19 (1971), 3912). Papers by J.F. Kahn (Appl. Phys. Lett. 20 (1972), 1193) and G. Labrunie and J. Robert (J. Appl. Phys. 44 (1973), 4869) followed.

20

25

The papers by J. Robert and F. Clerc (SID 80 Digest Techn. Papers (1980), 30), J. Duchene (Displays 7 (1986), 3) and H. Schad (SID 82 Digest Techn. Papers (1982), 244) have shown that liquid-crystalline phases must have high values for the ratio between the elastic constants K_3/K_1 , high values for the optical anisotropy Δn and values for the dielectric anisotropy $\Delta\epsilon$ of -0.5 to -5 in order to be suitable for use in high-information display elements based on the ECB effect. Electro-optical display elements based on the ECB effect have a homeotropic edge alignment. Dielectrically negative liquid-crystal media can also be used in displays which use the so-called IPS effect.

30

35

Industrial application of this effect in electro-optical display elements requires LC phases which have to satisfy a multiplicity of requirements. Particularly important here are chemical resistance to moisture, air and

physical influences, such as heat, radiation in the infrared, visible and ultraviolet regions, and direct and alternating electric fields.

5 Furthermore, LC phases which can be used industrially are required to have a liquid-crystalline mesophase in a suitable temperature range and low viscosity.

10 None of the series of compounds having a liquid-crystalline mesophase that have been disclosed hitherto includes a single compound which meets all these requirements. Mixtures of two to 25, preferably three to 18, compounds are therefore generally prepared in order to obtain substances which can be used as LC phases. However, it has not been possible to
15 prepare optimum phases easily in this manner, since no liquid-crystal materials having significantly negative dielectric anisotropy and adequate long-term stability have hitherto been available.

Matrix liquid-crystal displays (MLC displays) are known. Non-linear elements which can be used for individual switching of the individual pixels
20 are, for example, active elements (i.e. transistors). The term "active matrix" is then used, where a distinction can be made between two types:

1. MOS (metal oxide semiconductor) transistors on a silicon wafer as
25 substrate.
2. Thin-film transistors (TFTs) on a glass plate as substrate.

In type 1, the electro-optical effect used is usually dynamic scattering or the guest-host effect. The use of single-crystal silicon as substrate material
30 restricts the display size, since even modular assembly of various part-displays results in problems at the joins.

In the case of the more promising type 2, which is preferred, the electro-optical effect used is usually the TN effect.

35 A distinction is made between two technologies: TFTs comprising compound semiconductors, such as, for example, CdSe, or TFTs based on

polycrystalline or amorphous silicon. The latter technology is being worked on intensively worldwide.

5 The TFT matrix is applied to the inside of one glass plate of the display, while the other glass plate carries the transparent counterelectrode on its inside. Compared with the size of the pixel electrode, the TFT is very small and has virtually no adverse effect on the image. This technology can also be extended to fully colour-compable displays, in which a mosaic of red,
10 green and blue filters is arranged in such a way that a filter element is opposite each switchable pixel.

The TFT displays disclosed hitherto usually operate as TN cells with crossed polarisers in transmission and are back-lit.

15 The term MLC displays here covers any matrix display with integrated non-linear elements, i.e. besides the active matrix, also displays with passive elements, such as varistors or diodes (MIM = metal-insulator-metal).

20 MLC displays of this type are particularly suitable for TV applications (for example pocket TVs) or for high-information displays in automobile or aircraft construction. Besides problems regarding the angle dependence of the contrast and the response times, difficulties also arise in MLC displays due to insufficiently high specific resistance of the liquid-crystal mixtures
25 [TOGASHI, S., SEKIGUCHI, K., TANABE, H., YAMAMOTO, E., SORIMACHI, K., TAJIMA, E., WATANABE, H., SHIMIZU, H., Proc. Euro-display 84, Sept. 1984: A 210-288 Matrix LCD Controlled by Double Stage Diode Rings, pp. 141 ff., Paris; STROMER, M., Proc. Eurodisplay 84, Sept. 1984: Design of Thin Film Transistors for Matrix Addressing of
30 Television Liquid Crystal Displays, pp. 145 ff., Paris]. With decreasing resistance, the contrast of an MLC display deteriorates. Since the specific resistance of the liquid-crystal mixture generally drops over the life of an MLC display owing to interaction with the inside surfaces of the display, a high (initial) resistance is very important for displays that have to have
35 acceptable resistance values over a long operating period.

The disadvantage of the MLC-TN displays disclosed hitherto is due to their comparatively low contrast, the relatively high viewing-angle dependence and the difficulty of producing grey shades in these displays.

5

There thus continues to be a great demand for MLC displays having very high specific resistance at the same time as a wide operating-temperature range, short response times and low threshold voltage with the aid of which various grey shades can be produced.

10

The invention has the object of providing MLC displays which are based on the ECB or IPS effect and do not have the disadvantages indicated above, or only do so to a lesser extent, and at the same time have very high specific resistance values.

15

It has now been found that this object can be achieved if nematic liquid-crystal mixtures which comprise at least one compound of the formula I are used in these display elements.

20

The invention thus relates to a liquid-crystalline medium based on a mixture of polar compounds having negative dielectric anisotropy which comprises at least one compound of the formula I.

25

Compounds of the formula I are known, for example, from EP 0 637 585 A1. The liquid-crystalline mixtures described in the prior art are exclusively intended for ferroelectric applications. The use of fluorinated indanes for ECB or IPS displays is not known.

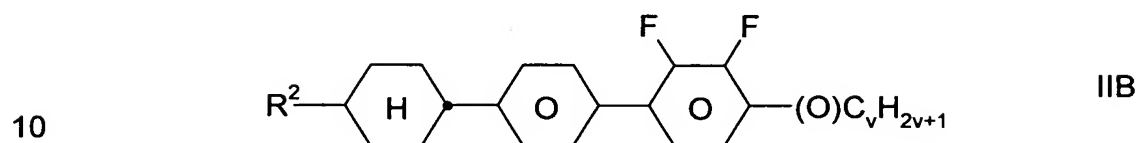
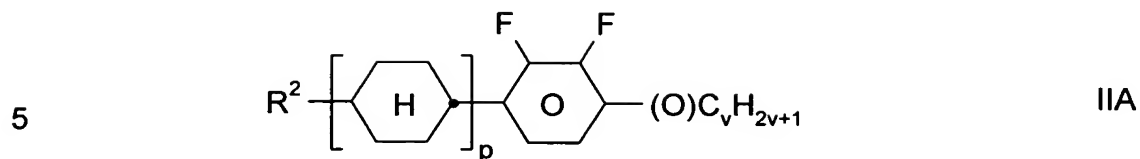
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The mixtures according to the invention exhibit very favourable values for the capacitive threshold, relatively high values for the holding ratio and at the same time very good low-temperature stability as well as very low rotational viscosities.

35

Some preferred embodiments are indicated below:

- a) Liquid-crystalline medium which additionally comprises one or more compounds of the formulae IIA and/or IIB



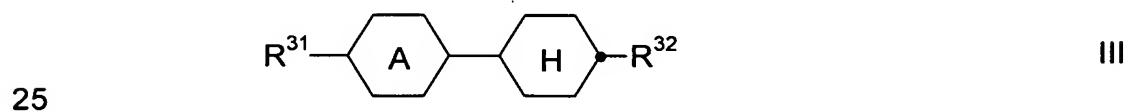
in which

15 R^2 has the meaning of R^1 ,

p denotes 1 or 2, and

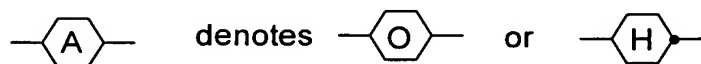
v denotes 1 to 6.

- 20 b) Liquid-crystalline medium which additionally comprises one or more compounds of the formula III



in which

30 R^{31} and R^{32} each, independently of one another, denote a straight-chain alkyl, alkylalkoxy or alkoxy radical having up to 12 C atoms, and



- c) Liquid-crystalline medium which comprises one, two, three, four or more, preferably one or two, compounds of the formula I.

- 5 d) Liquid-crystalline medium in which R^1 in the formula I preferably has the following meanings: straight-chain alkyl, vinyl, 1E-alkenyl or 3-alkenyl.

If R^1 denotes alkenyl, it is preferably $CH_2=CH$, $CH_3-CH=CH$, $C_3H_7-CH=CH$, $CH_2=CH-C_2H_4$ or $CH_3-CH=CH-C_2H_4$.

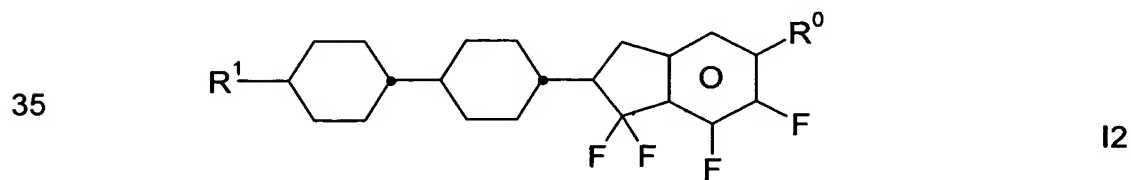
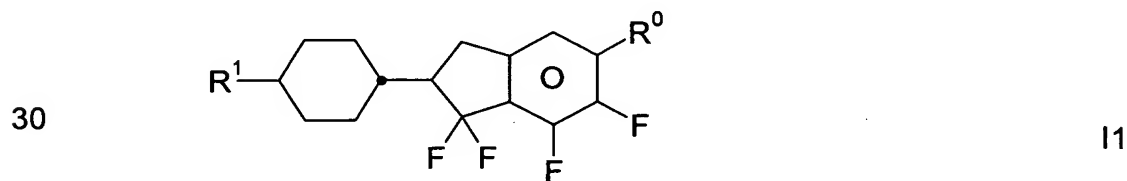
- 10 R^0 preferably denotes H or straight-chain alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, in particular methyl, ethyl or propyl. R^0 very particularly preferably denotes H.

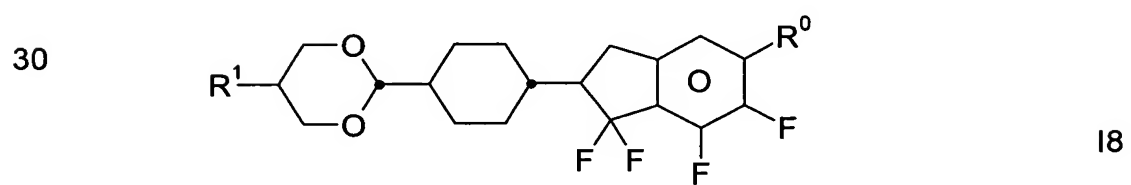
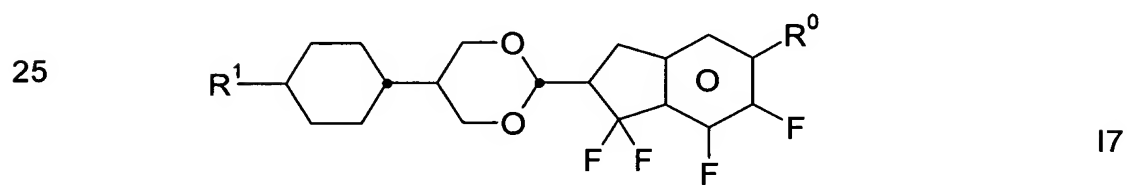
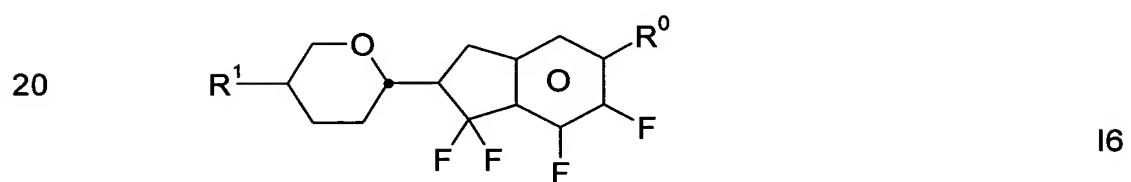
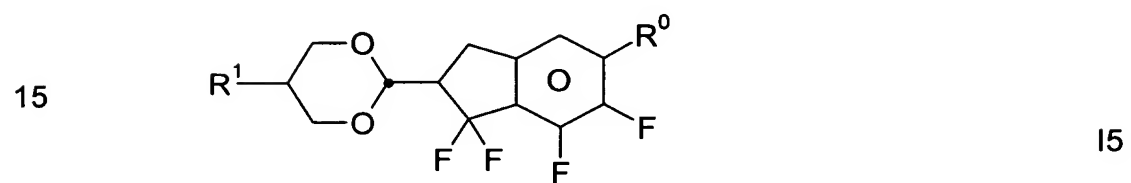
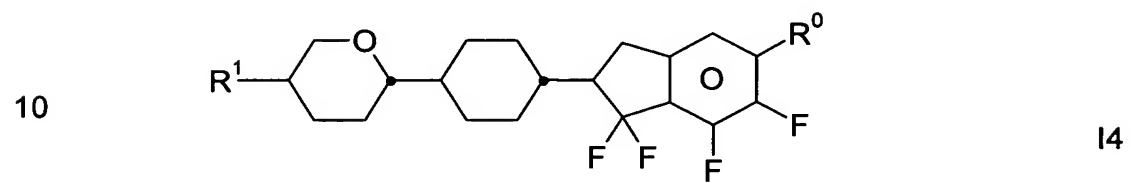
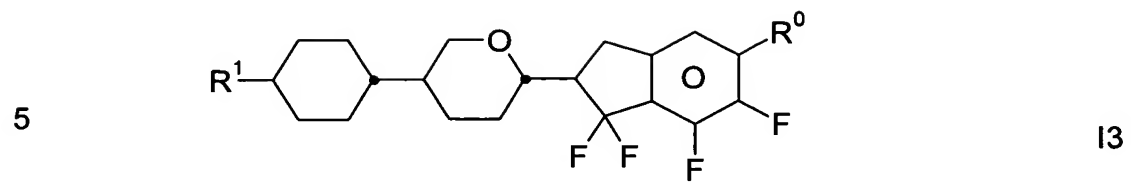
- 15 e) Liquid-crystalline medium in which the proportion of compounds of the formula I in the mixture as a whole is at least 5% by weight, preferably at least 10% by weight.

- 20 f) Liquid-crystalline medium in which the proportion of compounds of the formulae IIA and/or IIB in the mixture as a whole is at least 20% by weight.

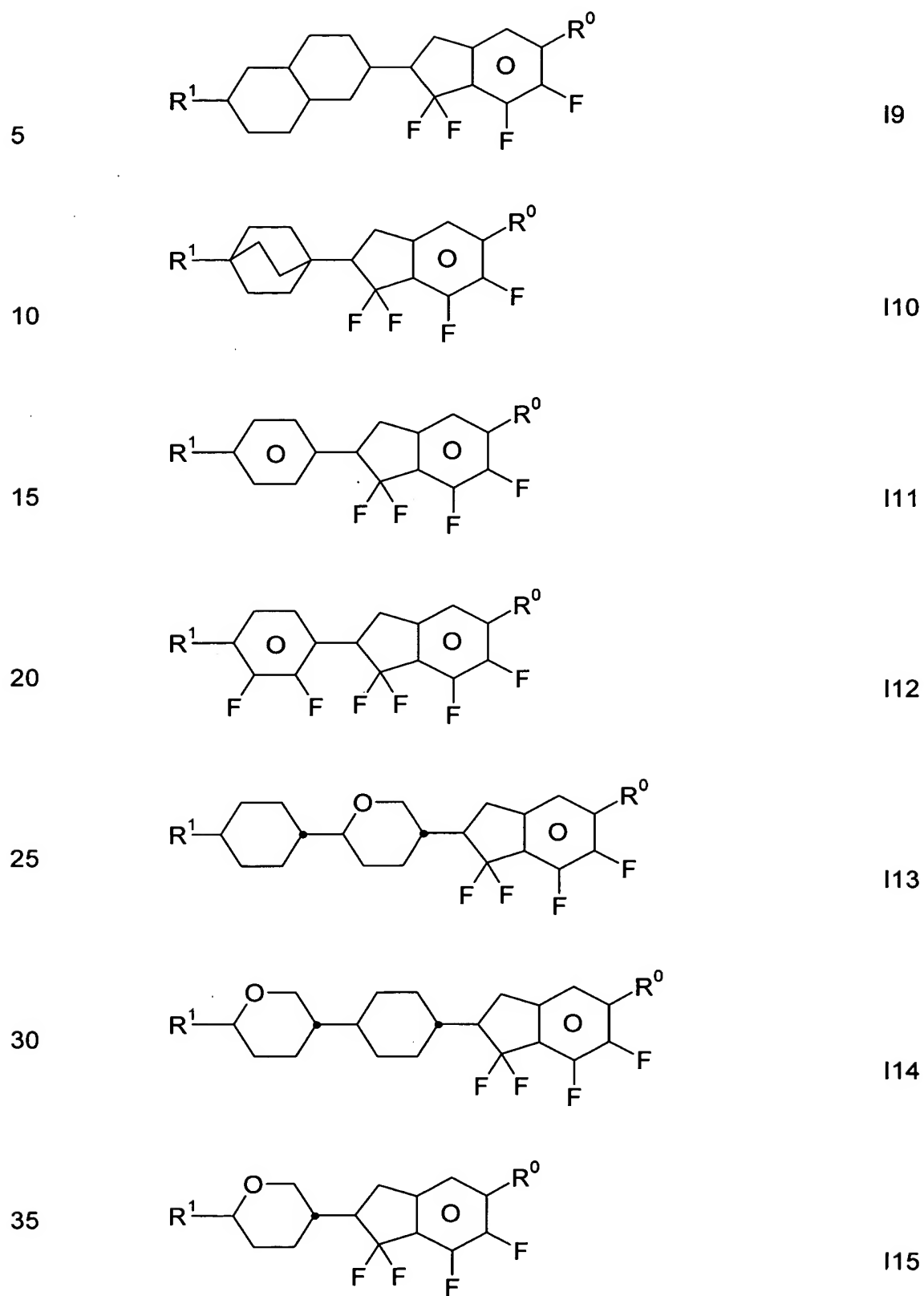
- g) Liquid-crystalline medium in which the proportion the compounds of the formula III in the mixture as a whole is at least 5% by weight.

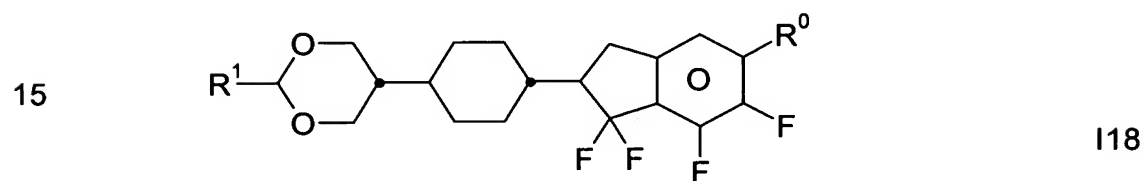
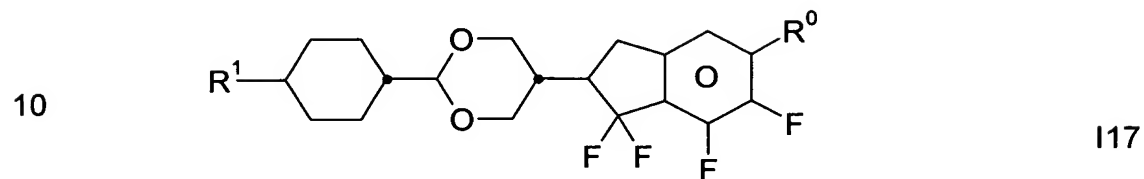
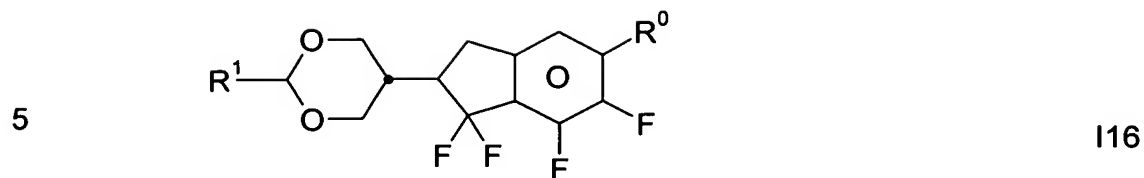
- 25 h) Liquid-crystalline medium which comprises at least one compound selected from the sub-formulae I1 to I18:





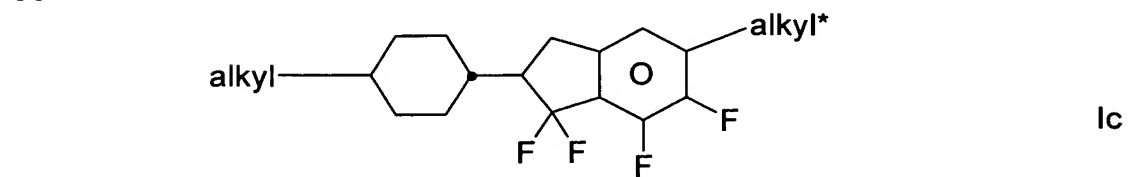
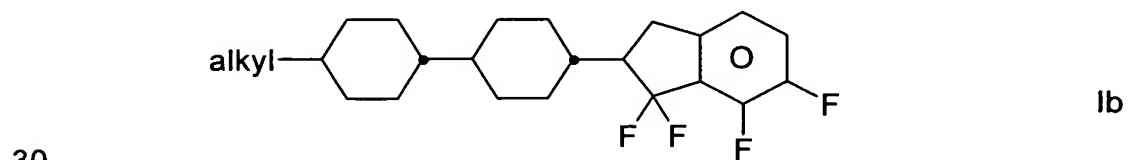
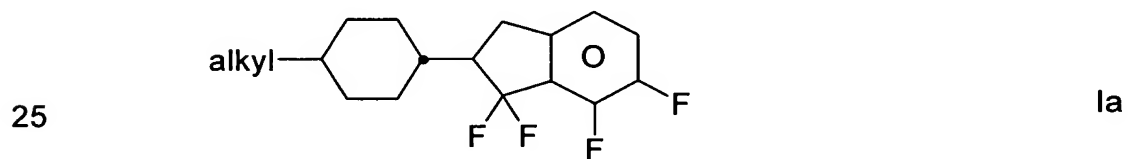
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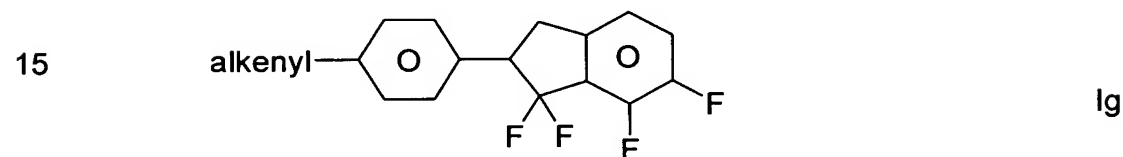
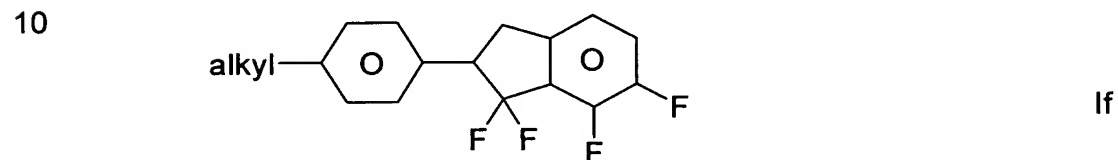
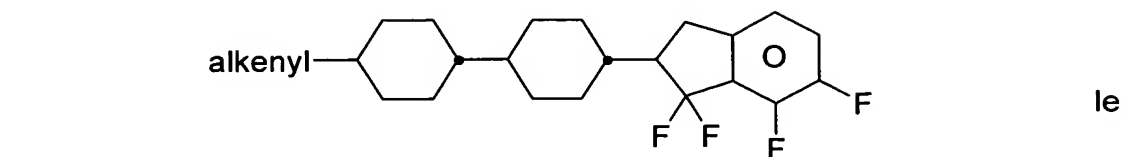
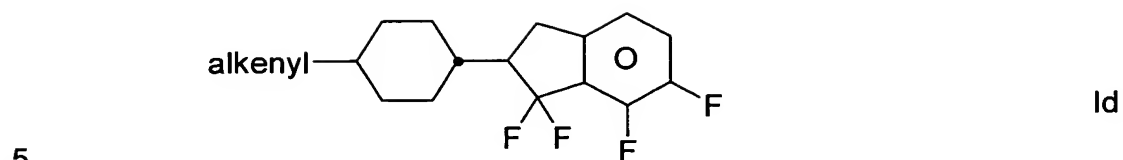




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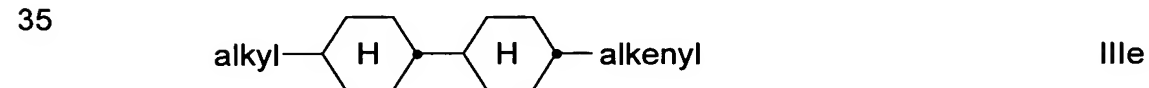
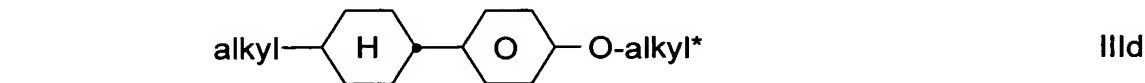
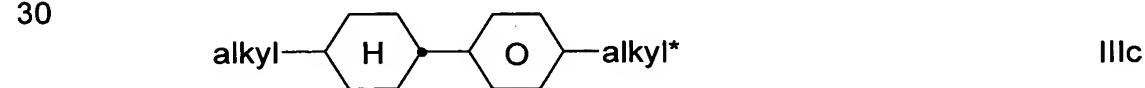
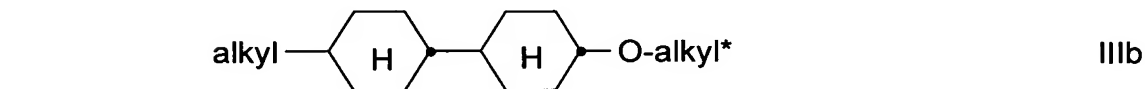
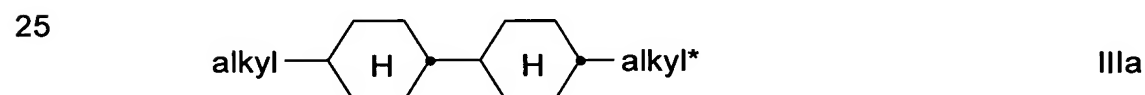
Particularly preferred media comprise one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the compounds of the formulae Ia to Ig:





20 Particular preference is given to media which comprise at least one compound of the formula Ia.

- i) Liquid-crystalline medium which additionally comprises a compound selected from the formulae IIIa to IIIf:





5

in which

alkyl and

alkyl* each, independently of one another, denote a straight-chain alkyl radical having 1-6 C atoms, and

10

alkenyl and

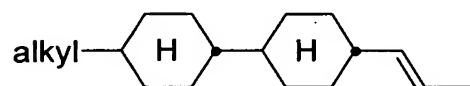
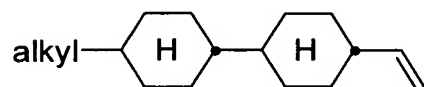
alkenyl* each, independently of one another, denote a straight-chain alkenyl radical having 2-6 C atoms.

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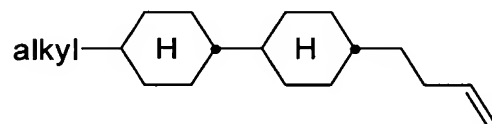
The medium according to the invention preferably comprises at least one compound of the formula IIIa, formula IIIb and/or formula IIIe.

Particularly preferred compounds of the formulae IIIe and IIIf are indicated below:

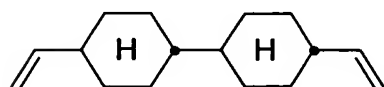
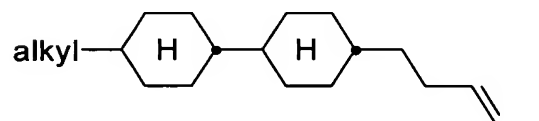
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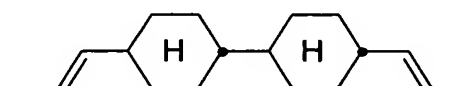
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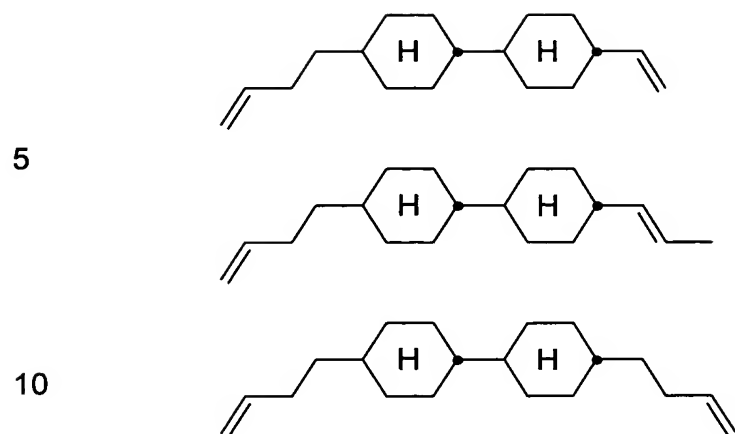


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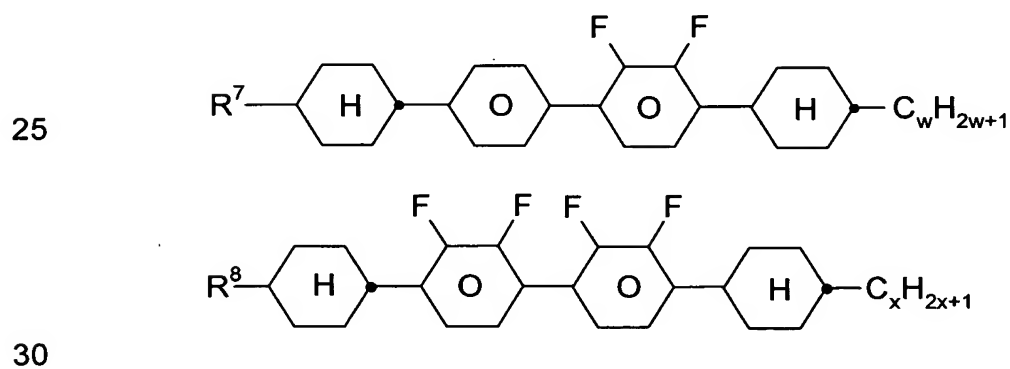




j) Liquid-crystalline medium which essentially consists of:

15 5-30 % by weight of one or more compounds of the formula I and
 20-70 % by weight of one or more compounds of the formulae IIA
 and/or IIB.

20 k) Liquid-crystalline medium which additionally comprises one or more
 tetracyclic compounds of the formulae



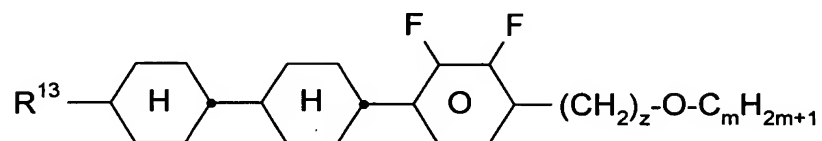
in which

35 R^7 and R^8 each, independently of one another, have one of the
 meaning indicated for R^1 in Claim 1, and

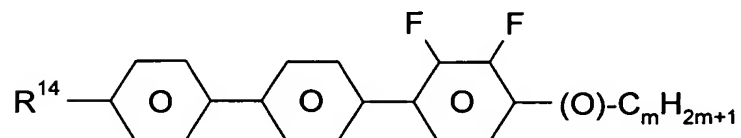
w and x each, independently of one another, denote 1 to 6.

- I) Liquid-crystalline medium which additionally comprises one or more compounds of the formulae

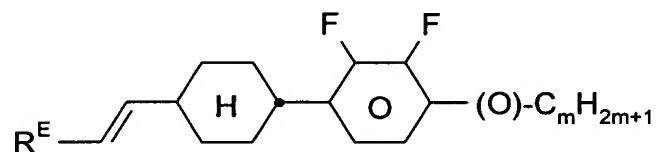
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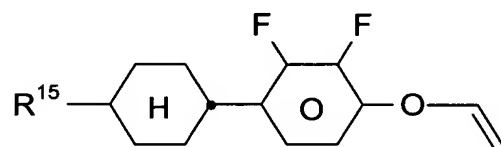
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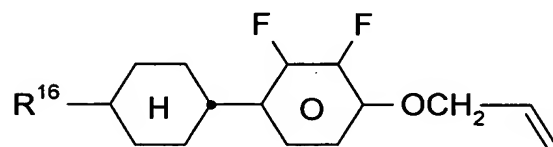
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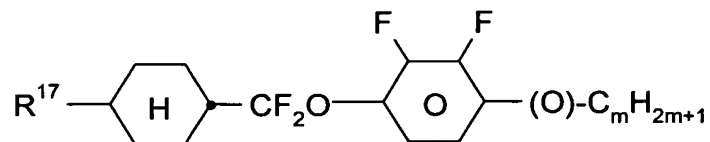
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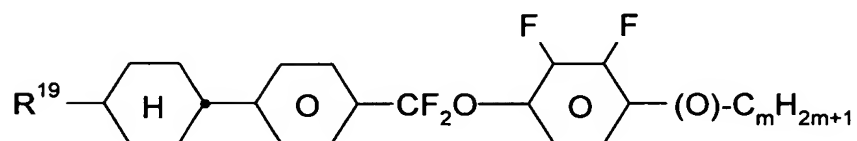
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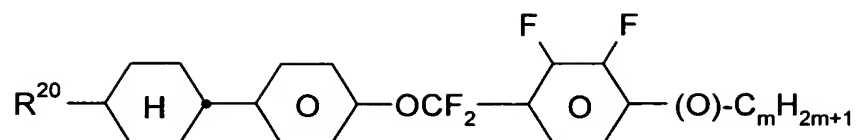
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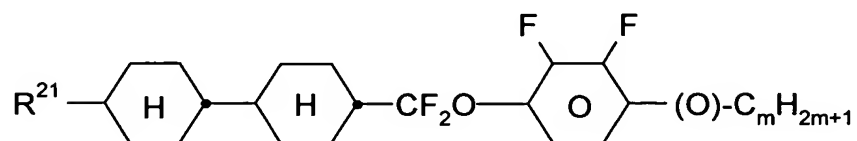
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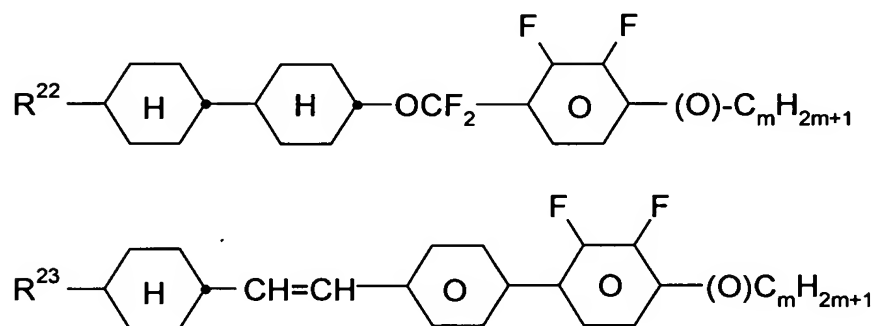
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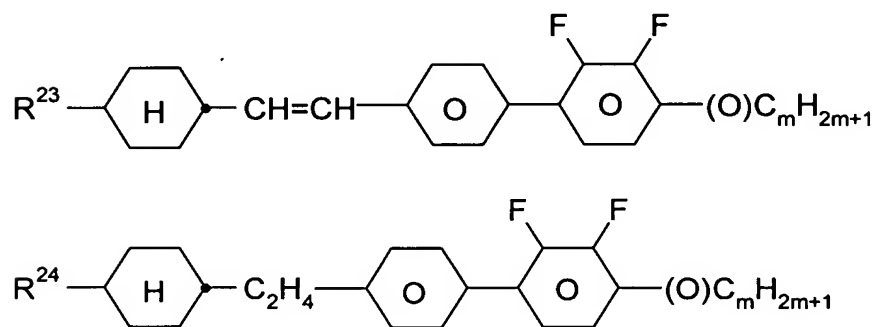
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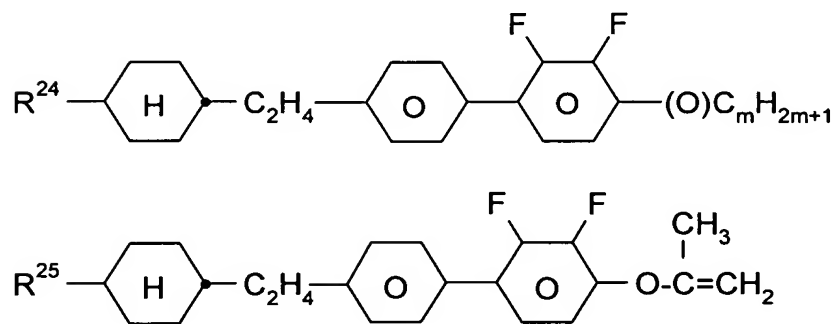
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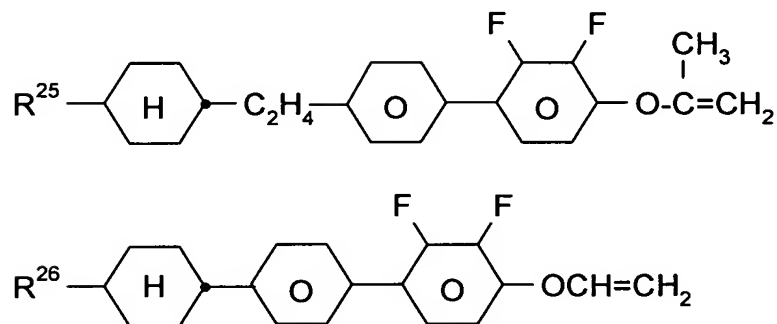
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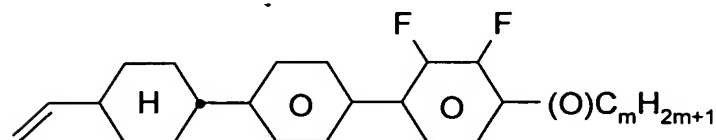
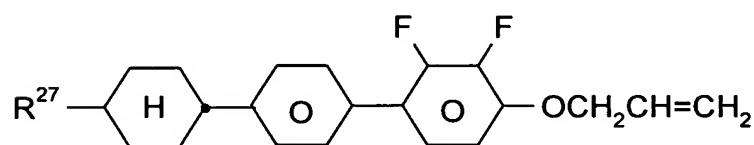
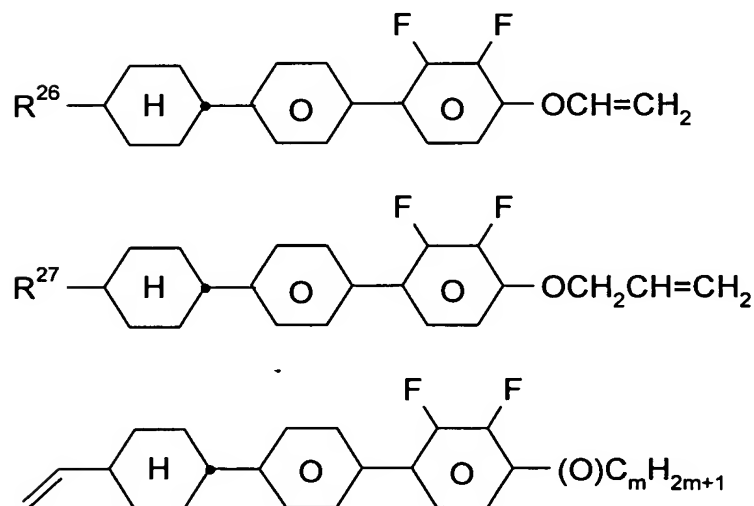
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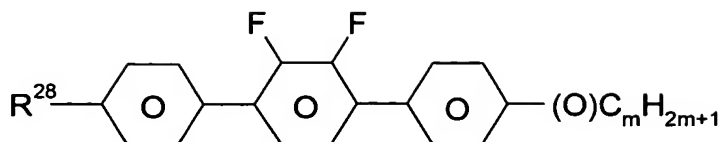


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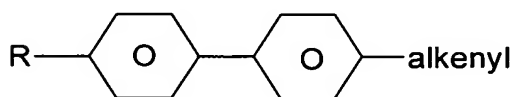
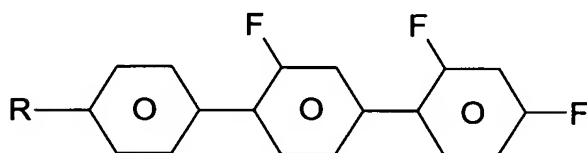
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in which R^{13} - R^{28} each, independently of one another, have the meanings indicated for R^1 , and z and m each, independently of one another, denote 1-6. R^E denotes H, CH_3 , C_2H_5 or $n-C_3H_7$.

- 10 m) Liquid-crystalline medium additionally comprising one or more compounds of the formulae



in which R denotes alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylalkoxy or alkenyloxy having 1 or 2 to 6 C atoms, and alkenyl has the meaning indicated above.

25 The invention furthermore relates to an electro-optical display with active-matrix addressing based on the ECB effect, characterised in that it contains, as dielectric, a liquid-crystalline medium according to one of Claims 1 to 9.

30 The liquid-crystal mixture preferably has a nematic phase range of at least 60 K and a flow viscosity ν_{20} of at most $30 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ at 20°C .

35 The liquid-crystal mixture according to the invention has a $\Delta\epsilon$ of about -0.5 to -8.0, in particular about -3.0 to -6.0, where $\Delta\epsilon$ denotes the dielectric anisotropy. The rotational viscosity γ_1 is preferably $< 150 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, in particular $< 140 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$.

The birefringence Δn in the liquid-crystal mixture is generally between 0.07 and 0.16, preferably between 0.08 and 0.11.

5

The mixtures according to the invention are suitable for all VA-TFT applications, such as, for example, MVA, PVA and ASV. They are furthermore suitable for IPS and PALC applications with negative $\Delta\epsilon$.

10

The individual components of the formulae I, IIA, IIB and III of the liquid-crystal phases according to the invention are either known or their methods of preparation can easily be derived from the prior art by the person skilled in the relevant art since they are based on standard methods described in the literature.

15

The nematic liquid-crystal mixtures in the displays according to the invention generally comprise two components A and B, which themselves consist of one or more individual compounds.

20

Component A has significantly negative dielectric anisotropy and gives the nematic phase a dielectric anisotropy of ≤ -0.3 . It preferably comprises compounds of the formulae I, IIA and/or IIB.

25

The proportion of component A is preferably between 45 and 100%, in particular between 60 and 100%.

30

For component A, one (or more) individual compound(s) which has (have) a value of $\Delta\epsilon$ of ≤ -0.8 is (are) preferably selected. This value must be more negative the smaller the proportion A in the mixture as a whole.

35

Component B has pronounced nematogeneity and a flow viscosity of not greater than $30 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, preferably not greater than $25 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, at 20°C .

Particularly preferred individual compounds in component B are extremely low-viscosity nematic liquid crystals having a flow viscosity of not greater than $18 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, preferably not greater than $12 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, at 20°C .

Component B is monotropically or enantiotropically nematic, has no smectic phases and is able to prevent the occurrence of smectic phases down to very low temperatures in liquid-crystal mixtures. For example, if various materials of high nematogeneity are added to a smectic liquid-crystal mixture, the nematogeneity of these materials can be compared through the degree of suppression of smectic phases that is achieved.

A multiplicity of suitable materials is known to the person skilled in the art from the literature. Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula III.

In addition, these liquid-crystal phases may also comprise more than 18 components, preferably 18 to 25 components.

The phases preferably comprise 4 to 15, in particular 5 to 12, compounds of the formulae I, IIA and/or IIB and optionally III.

Besides compounds of the formulae I, IIA and/or IIB and III, other constituents may also be present, for example in an amount of up to 45% of the mixture as a whole, but preferably up to 35%, in particular up to 10%.

The other constituents are preferably selected from nematic or nematogenic substances, in particular known substances, from the classes of the azoxybenzenes, benzylideneanilines, biphenyls, terphenyls, phenyl or cyclohexyl benzoates, phenyl or cyclohexyl cyclohexanecarboxylates, phenylcyclohexanes, cyclohexylbiphenyls, cyclohexylcyclohexanes, cyclohexylnaphthalenes, 1,4-biscyclohexylbiphenyls or cyclohexylpyrimidines, phenyl- or cyclohexyldioxanes, optionally halogenated stilbenes, benzyl phenyl ethers, tolans and substituted cinnamic acids.

The most important compounds which are suitable as constituents of liquid-crystal phases of this type can be characterised by the formula IV



IV

in which L and E each denote a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system from the group formed by 1,4-disubstituted benzene and cyclohexane rings, 4,4'-disubstituted biphenyl, phenylcyclohexane and cyclohexylcyclohexane systems, 2,5-disubstituted pyrimidine and 1,3-dioxane rings, 2,6-disubstituted naphthalene, di- and tetrahydronaphthalene, quinazoline and tetrahydroquinazoline,

5
10
15
G is

-CH=CH-	-N(O)=N-
-CH-CQ-	-CH=N(O)-
-C≡C-	-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -
-CO-O-	-CH ₂ -O-
-CO-S-	-CH ₂ -S-
-CH=N-	-COO-Phe-COO-
-CF ₂ O-	-CF=CF-
-OCF ₂	-OCH ₂ -
-(CH ₂) ₄ -	-(CH ₂) ₃ O-

20 or a C-C single bond, Q denotes halogen, preferably chlorine, or -CN, and R⁹ and R¹⁰ each denote alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkanoyloxy or alkoxy carbonyloxy having up to 18, preferably up to 8 carbon atoms, or one of these radicals alternatively denotes CN, NC, NO₂, NCS, CF₃, OCF₃, F, Cl or Br.

25 In most of these compounds, R⁹ and R¹⁰ are different from one another, one of these radicals usually being an alkyl or alkoxy group. Other variants of the proposed substituents are common. Many such substances or also mixtures thereof are also commercially available. All these substances can be prepared by methods known from the literature.

30 It goes without saying for the person skilled in the art that the VA, IPS or PALC mixture according to the invention may also comprise compounds in which, for example, H, N, O, Cl and F have been replaced by the corresponding isotopes.

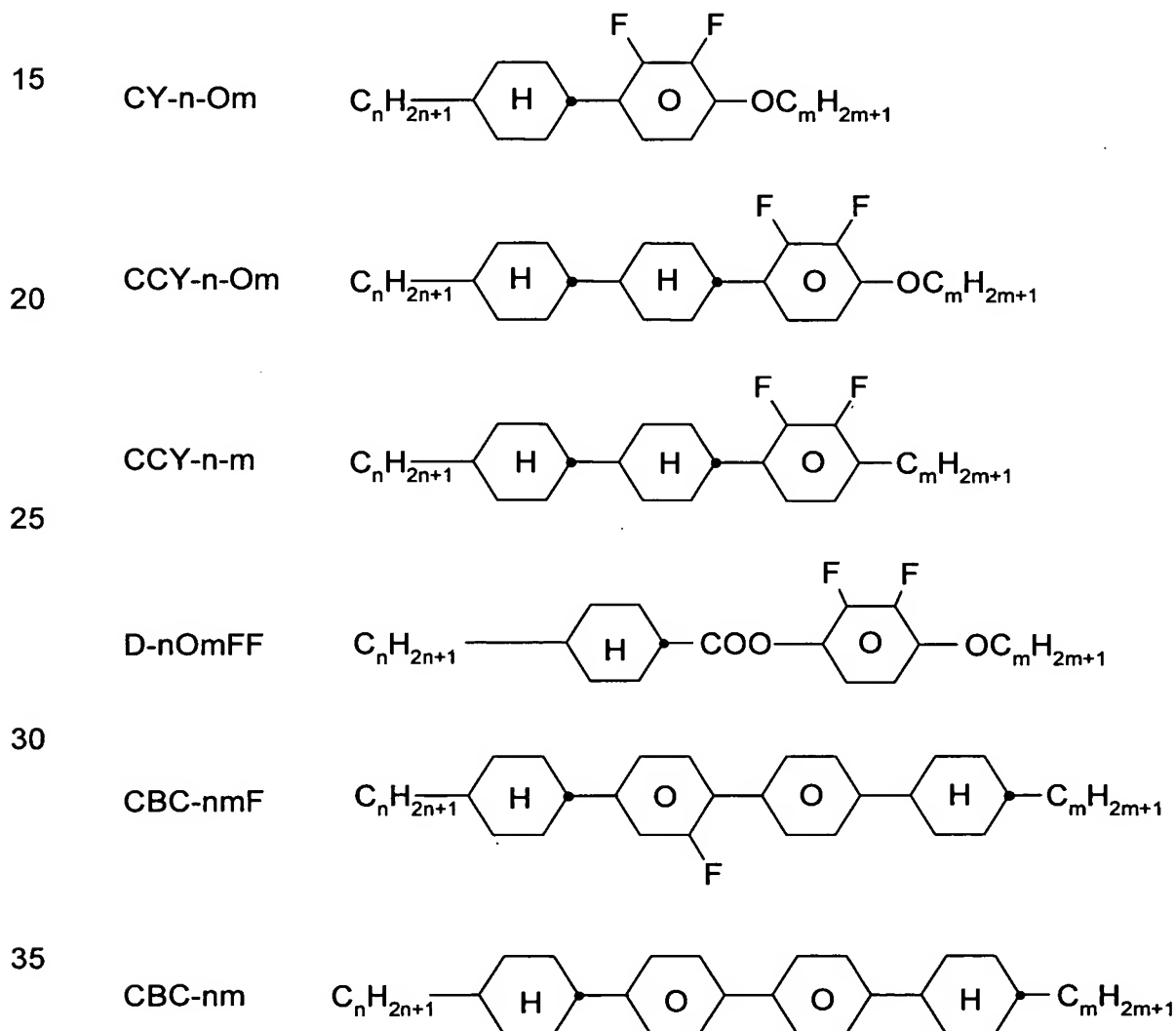
35 The construction of the liquid-crystal displays according to the invention corresponds to the usual geometry, as described, for example, in EP-A 0 240 379.

The following examples are intended to explain the invention without limiting it. Above and below, percentages are per cent by weight; all temperatures are indicated in degrees Celsius.

Besides the compounds of the formula I, the mixtures according to the invention preferably comprise one or more of the compounds shown below.

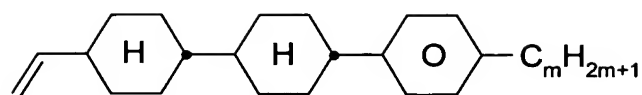
The following abbreviations are used:

(n and m = 1-6; z = 1-6)

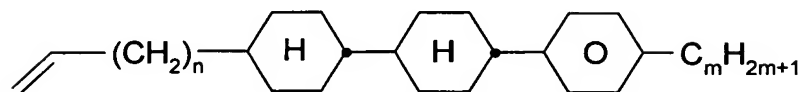


5

CCP-V-m

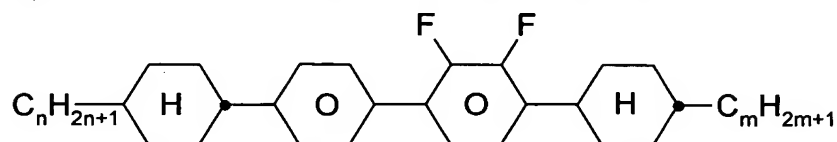


CCP-Vn-m



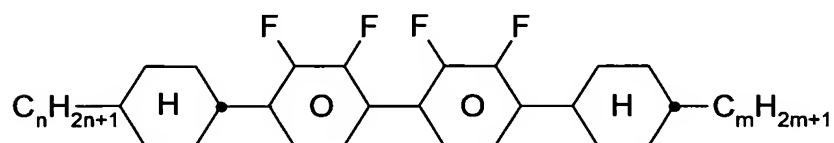
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CPYC-n-m

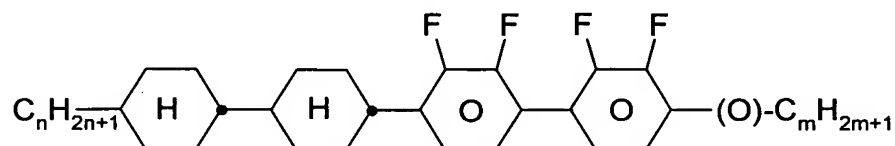


15

CYYC-n-m

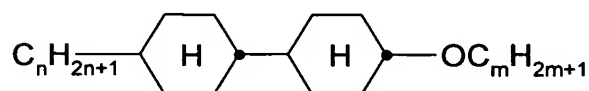


CCYY-n-(O)m



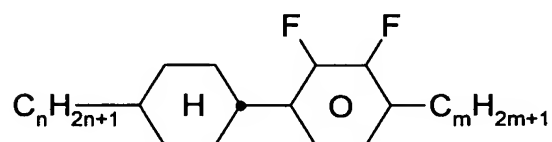
20

CCH-nOm



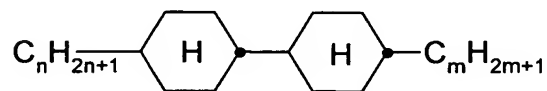
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CY-n-m

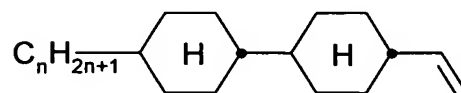


30

CCH-nm

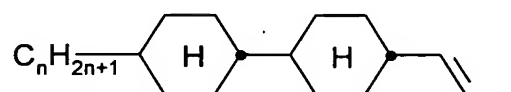


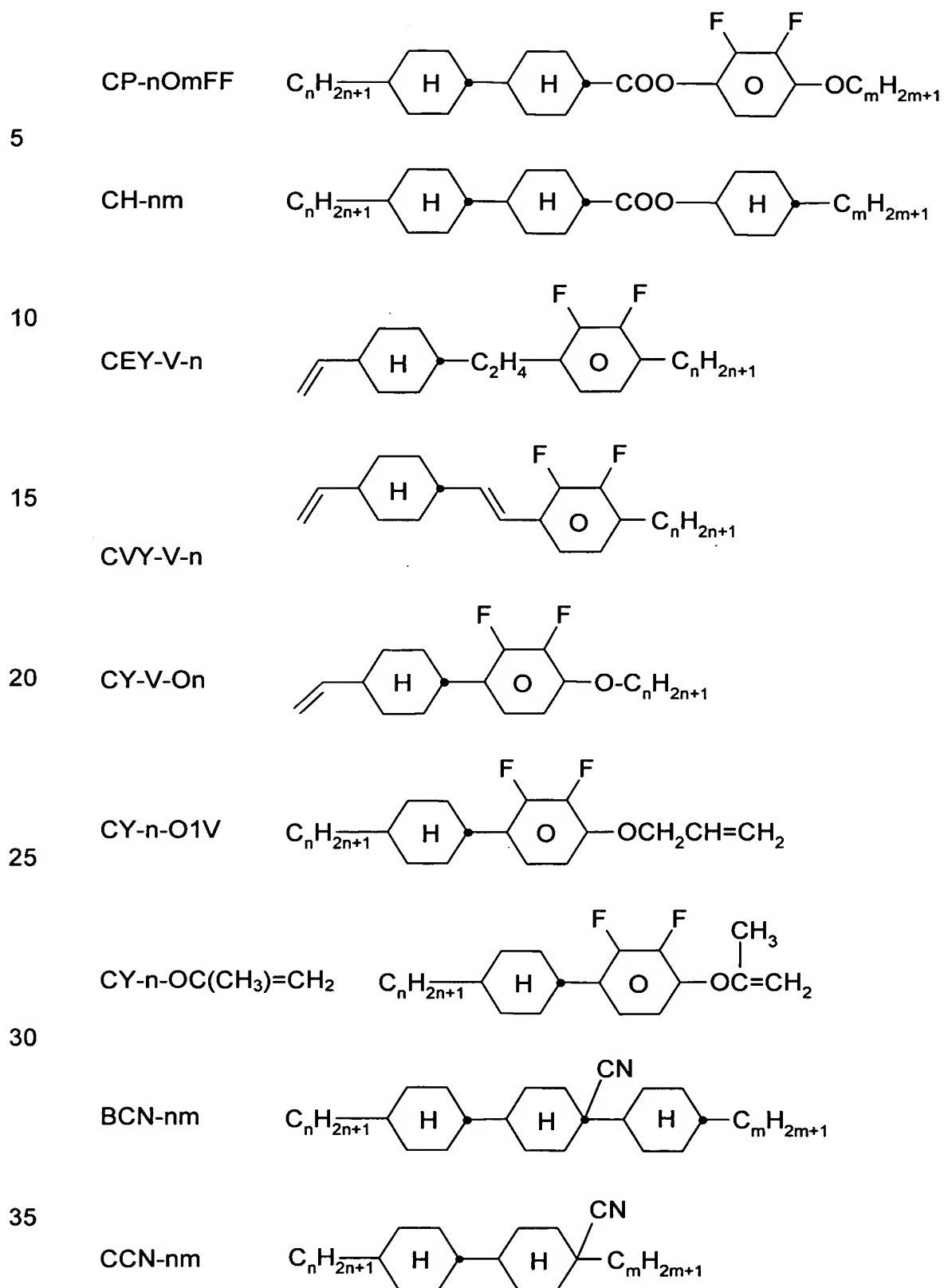
CC-n-V

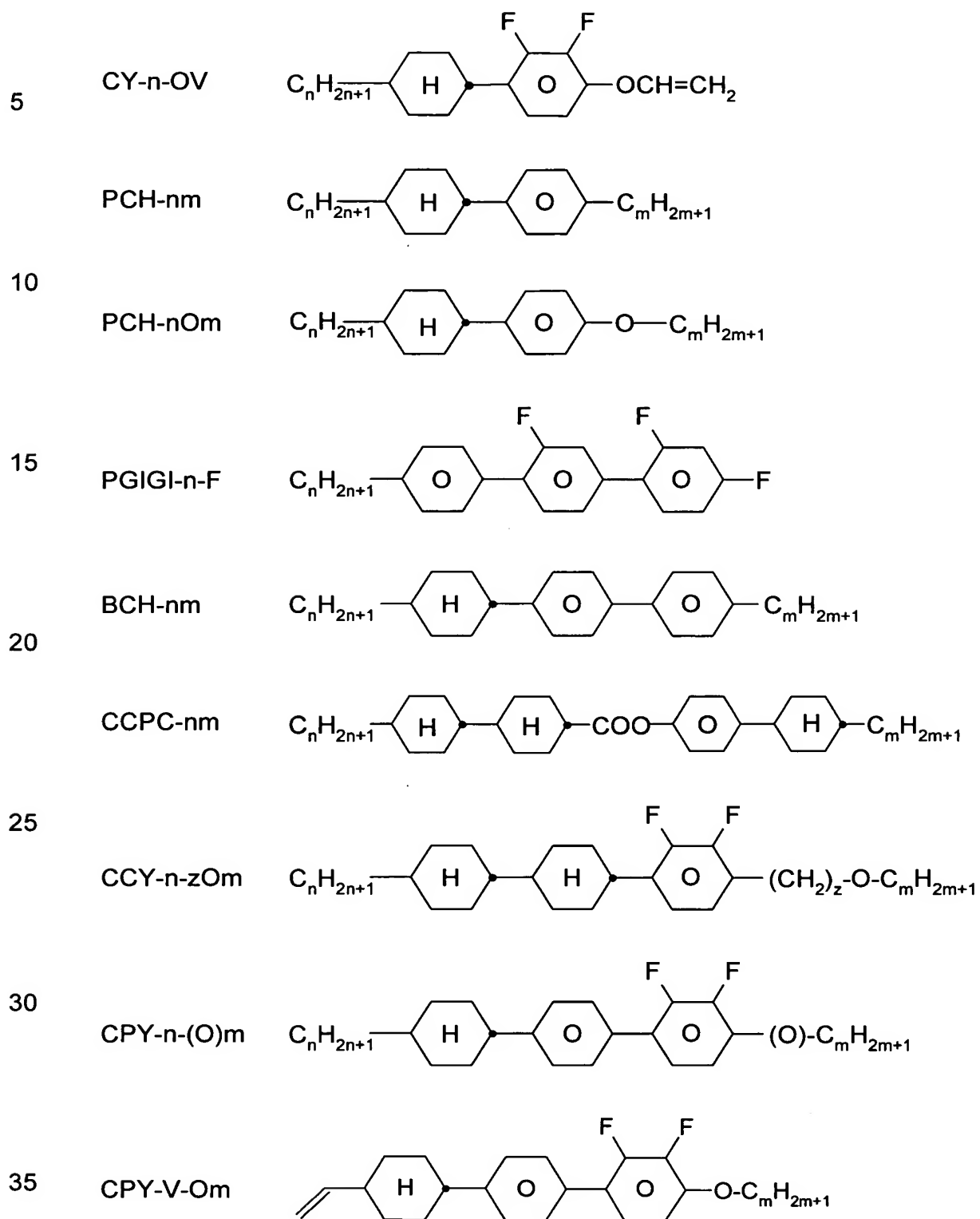


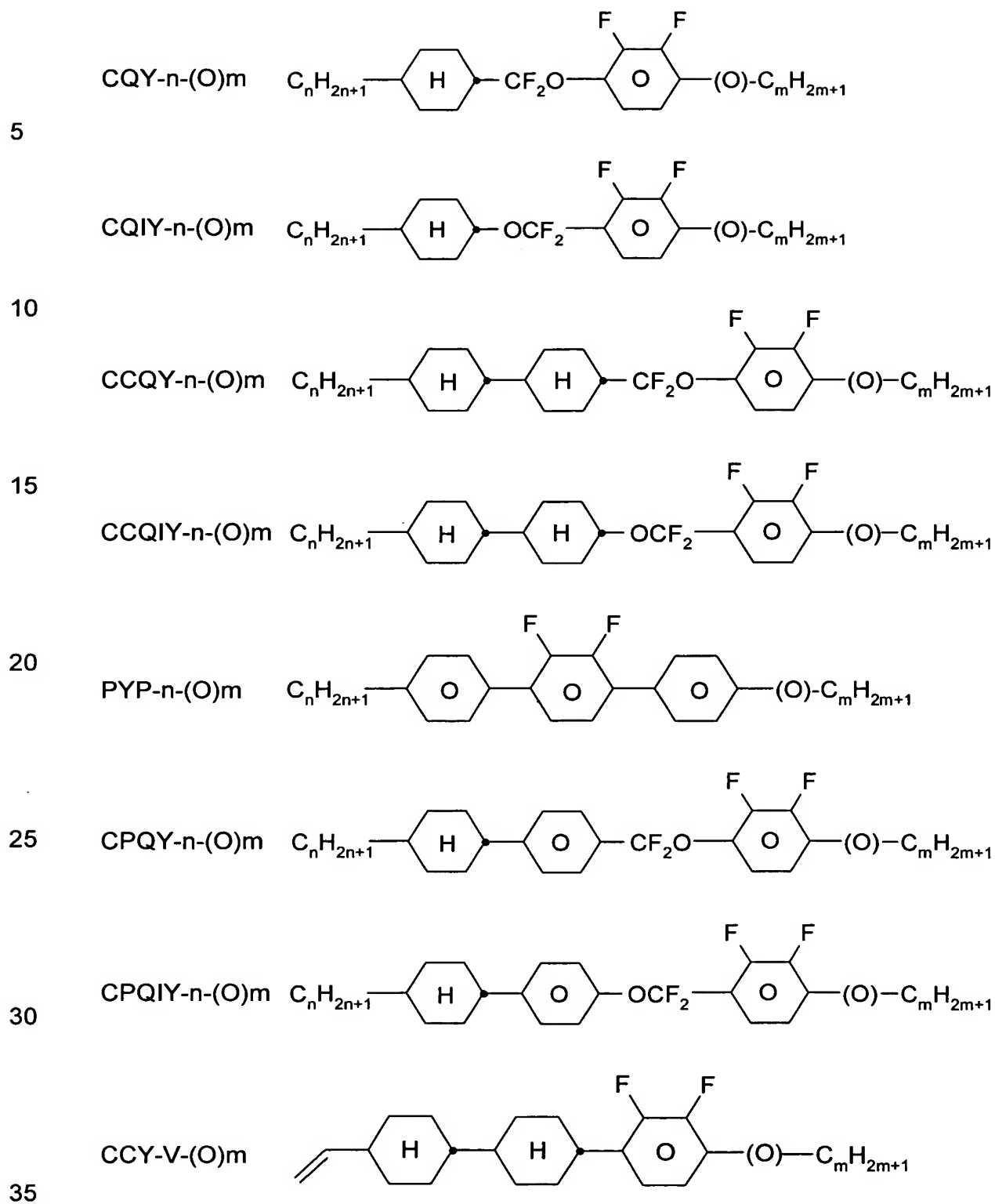
35

CC-n-V1









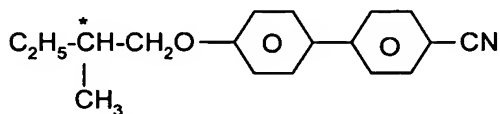
The liquid-crystal mixtures which can be used in accordance with the invention are prepared in a manner which is conventional per se. In general, the desired amount of the components used in lesser amount is dissolved in the components making up the principal constituent, advantageously at elevated temperature. It is also possible to mix solutions of the components in an organic solvent, for example in acetone, chloroform or methanol, and to remove the solvent again, for example by distillation, after mixing.

The dielectrics may also comprise further additives known to the person skilled in the art and described in the literature, such as, for example, UV absorbers, antioxidants and free-radical scavengers. For example, 0-15% of pleochroic dyes, stabilisers or chiral dopants may be added.

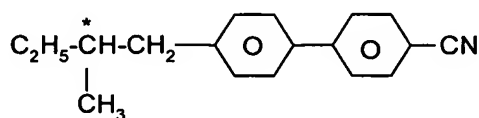
For example, 0-15% of pleochroic dyes may be added, furthermore conductive salts, preferably ethyldimethyldodecylammonium 4-hexoxybenzoate, tetrabutylammonium tetraphenylboranate or complex salts of crown ethers (cf., for example, Haller et al., Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst. Volume 24, pages 249-258 (1973)) in order to improve the conductivity or substances may be added in order to modify the dielectric anisotropy, the viscosity and/or the alignment of the nematic phases. Substances of this type are described, for example, in DE-A 22 09 127, 22 40 864, 23 21 632, 23 38 281, 24 50 088, 26 37 430 and 28 53 728.

Table A shows possible dopants which can be added to the mixtures according to the invention. If the mixtures according to the invention comprise a dopant, it is generally added in amounts of 0.01 to 4.0% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 1.0% by weight.

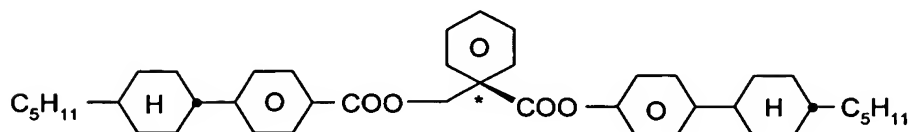
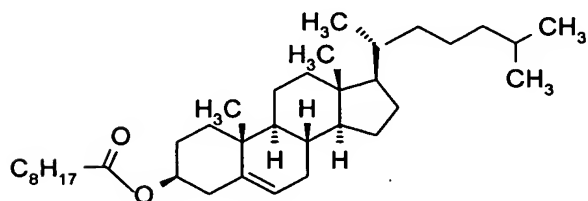
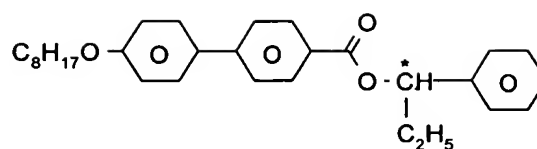
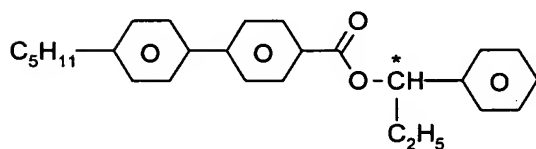
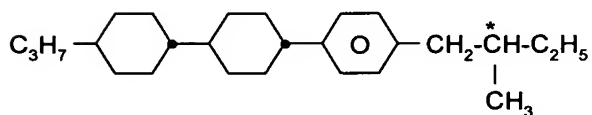
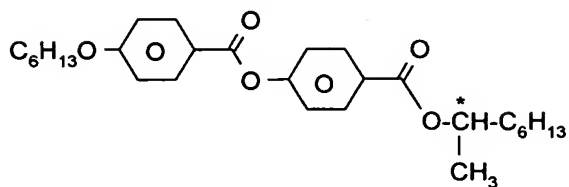
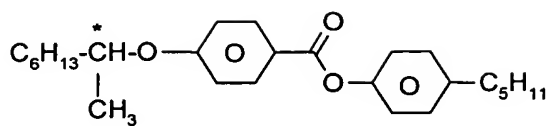
Table A

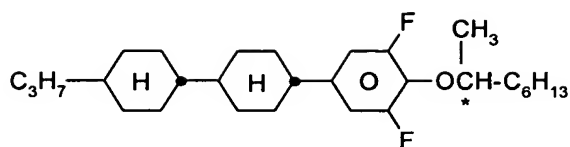
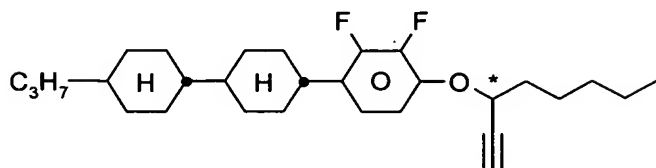
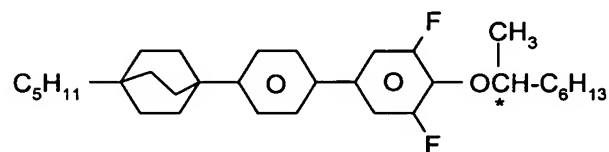
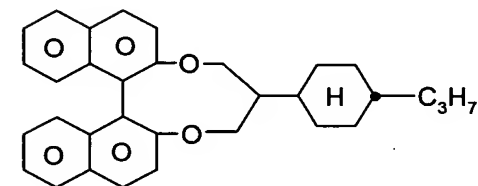


C 15



CB 15

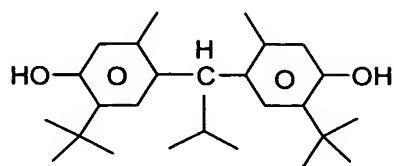
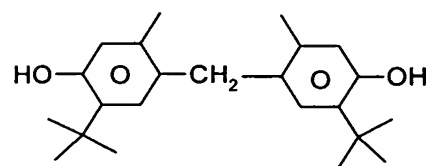


**R/S-2011****R/S-3011****R/S-4011****R/S-5011**

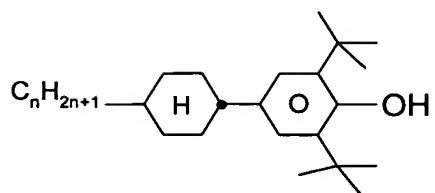
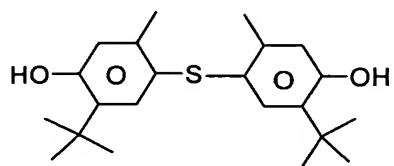
Stabilisers which can be added, for example, to the mixtures according to the invention are shown below in Table B.

Table B

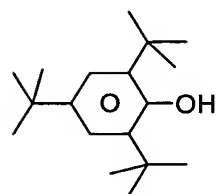
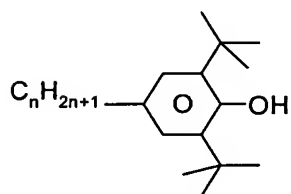
(n = 1-12)



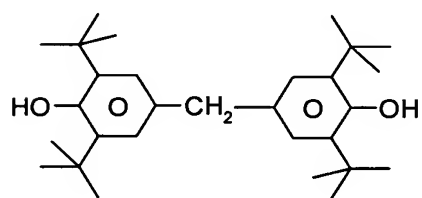
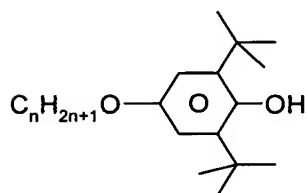
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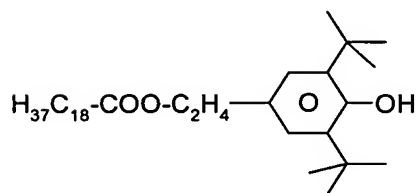
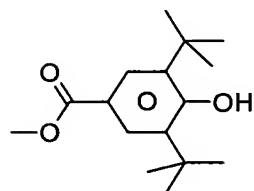
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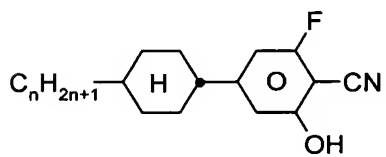
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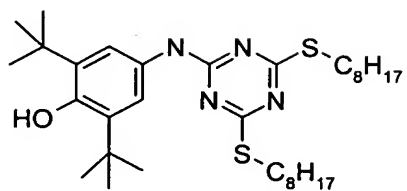
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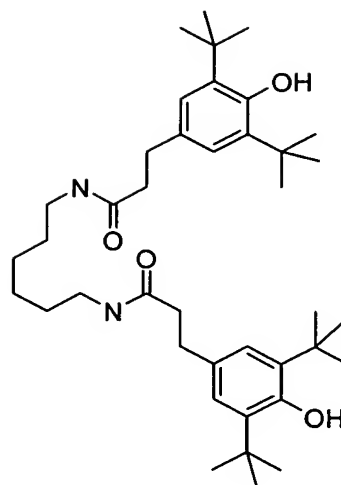
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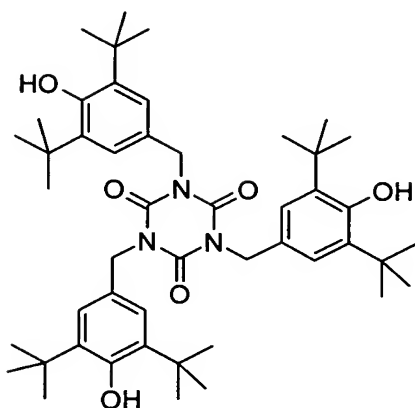
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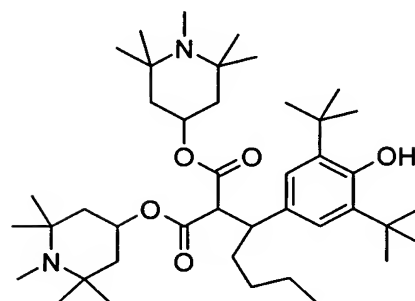
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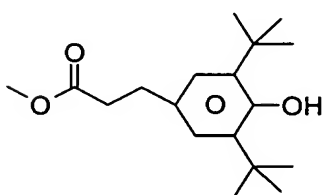
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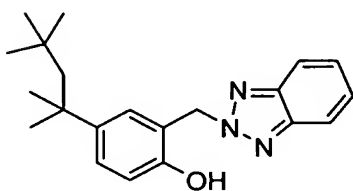
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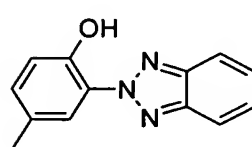
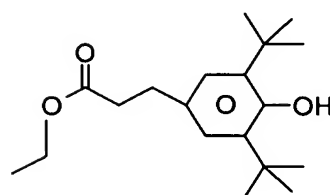
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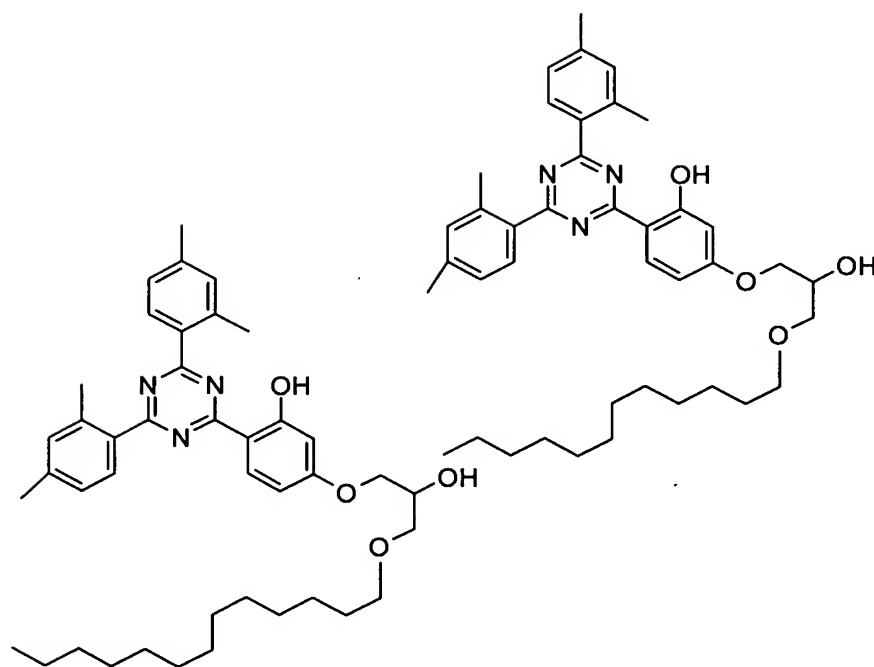
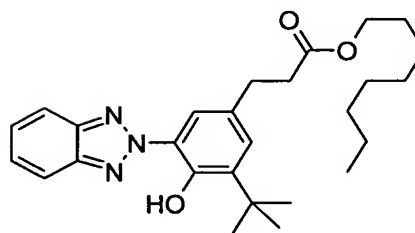
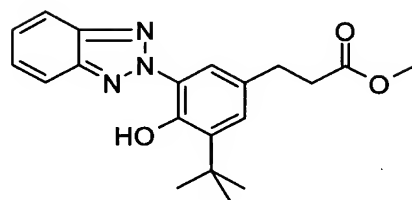
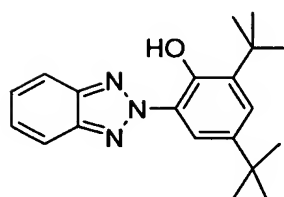
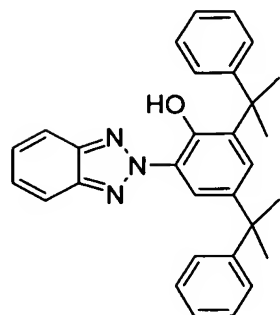
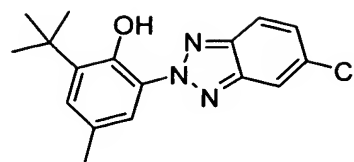
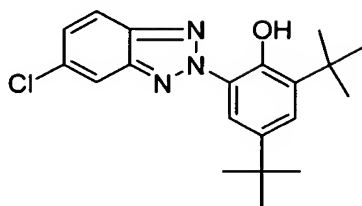


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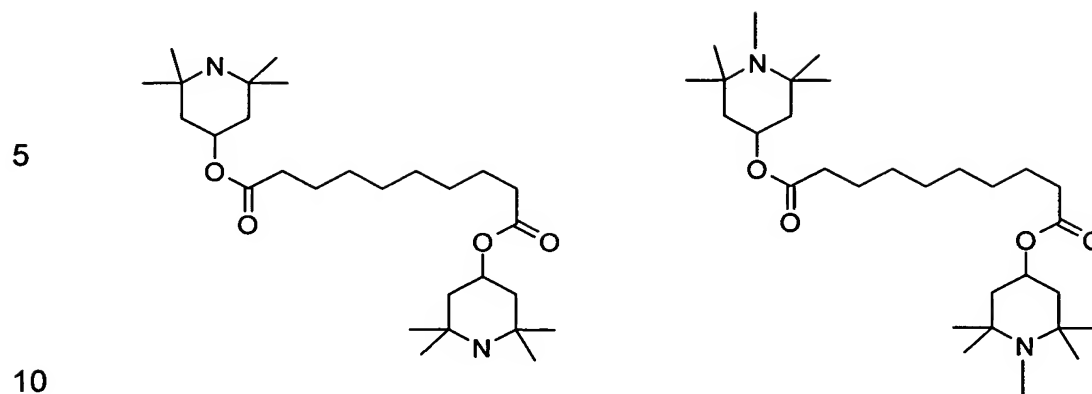




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The following examples are intended to explain the invention without limiting it. Above and below,

- 15 V_o denotes the threshold voltage, capacitive [V] at 20°C
- Δn denotes the optical anisotropy measured at 20°C and 589 nm
- 20 $\Delta\epsilon$ denotes the dielectric anisotropy at 20°C and 1 kHz
- cp. denotes the clearing point [°C]
- γ_1 denotes the rotational viscosity measured at 20°C [mPa·s]
- 25 LTS denotes the low temperature stability, determined in test cells

30 The display used for measurement of the threshold voltage has two plane-parallel outer plates at a separation of 20 μm and electrode layers with overlying alignment layers of SE-1211 (Nissan Chemicals) on the insides of the outer plates, which effect a homeotropic alignment of the liquid crystals.

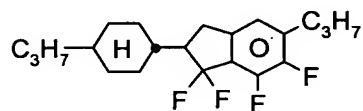
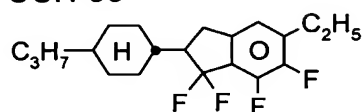
35

Mixture Examples**Example 1**

5

CY-3-O2	9.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	86.5
CCY-3-O2	2.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0829
CCY-3-O3	12.00%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.5
CCY-4-O2	10.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.7
10 CPY-2-O2	8.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	127
CC-5-V	20.00%	V_0 [V]	2.11
CC-3-V1	12.00%		
CCP-V-1	7.00%		
CCH-35	6.00%		
	7.00%		

15

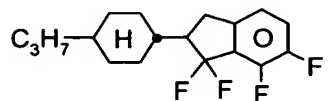
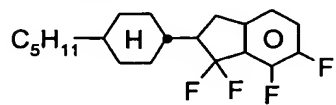


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Example 2

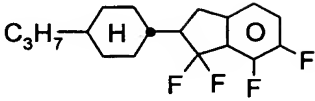
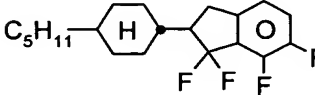
CY-3-O4	4.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
CCY-3-O3	8.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.1096
25 CPY-2-O2	9.00%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.0
CPY-3-O2	9.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.5
CC-4-V	18.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	116
CC-3-V1	10.00%	V_0 [V]	2.10
CCP-V-1	7.00%		
30 PCH-301	3.00%		
PYP-2-3	4.00%		
PYP-2-4	8.00%		
	10.00%		

35

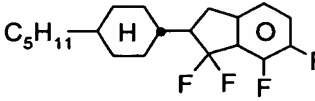
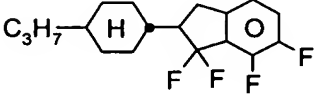


10.00%

Example 3

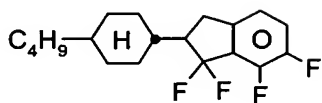
5	CCY-3-O2	10.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	86.0
	CCY-3-O3	10.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0818
	CCY-4-O2	9.00%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.8
	CPY-2-O2	4.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.4
	CC-4-V	9.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	129
10	CC-5-V	10.00%	V_0 [V]	2.26
	CC-3-V1	6.00%		
	CC-4-V1	6.00%		
	CCP-V-1	3.00%		
	PCH-301	13.00%		
15		10.00%		
		10.00%		
20				

Example 4

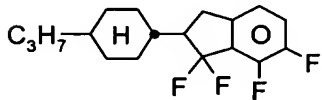
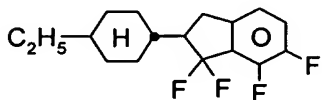
	CCY-3-O3	7.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	94.5
25	CPY-2-O2	12.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.1285
	CPY-3-O2	12.00%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.0
	PYP-2-3	8.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.7
	PYP-2-4	12.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	155
	CC-5-V	9.00%	V_0 [V]	2.15
	CC-4-V	9.00%		
30	CC-3-V1	9.00%		
	CCP-V-1	3.00%		
	PCH-301	2.00%		
		10.00%		
35		7.00%		

Example 5

5	CY-5-O2	6.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
	CCY-3-O3	12.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0827
	CCY-4-O2	12.00%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.7
	CPY-2-O2	8.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.2
	CPY-3-O2	4.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	110
10	CC-4-V	20.00%	V_0 [V]	2.25
	CC-3-V1	12.00%		
	CCP-V-1	4.00%		
	PCH-301	3.00%		
	CCH-301	7.00%		
15		12.00%		

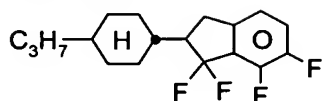
Example 6

20	CY-3-O4	12.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
	CCY-3-O3	10.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.105
	CPY-2-O2	12.00%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.9
	CPY-3-O2	12.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.8
25	CC-5-V	17.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	141
	CC-3-V1	11.00%	V_0 [V]	2.07
	CCH-35	5.00%		
	PYP-2-4	11.00%		
		4.00%		



Example 7

5	CCY-3-O2	6.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	84.0
	CCY-3-O3	6.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0822
	CCY-4-O2	6.00%	ε_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.0
	CPY-2-O2	7.00%	$\Delta\varepsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.2
	CC-4-V	20.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	104
10	CC-3-V1	12.00%	V_0 [V]	2.33
	CCP-V-1	11.00%		
	PCH-301	8.00%		



15		8.00%
		8.00%
		8.00%

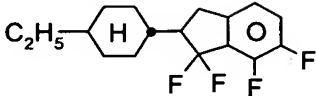
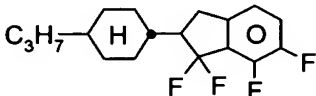
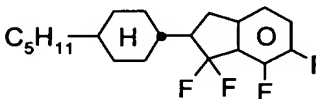
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25

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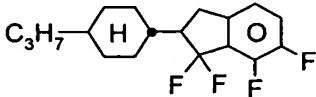
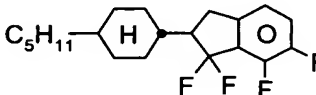
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Example 8

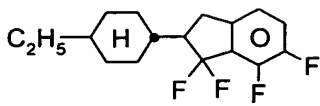
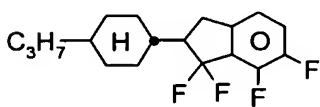
5	CCY-3-O3	9.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
	CCY-4-O2	8.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0823
	CPY-2-O2	10.00%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.9
	CPY-3-O2	5.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.8
	CC-5-V	20.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	111
10	CC-3-V1	12.00%	V_0 [V]	2.16
	CCH-35	6.00%		
	CCH-301	8.00%		
		5.00%		
		7.00%		
15		10.00%		

20

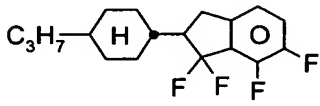
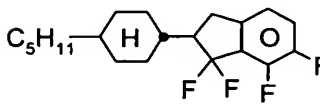
Example 9

25	CCY-3-O2	8.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
	CCY-3-O3	8.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0834
	CCY-4-O2	8.00%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.9
	CPY-2-O2	10.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.9
	CC-5-V	18.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	122
30	CC-3-V1	10.00%	V_0 [V]	2.18
	CCP-V-1	2.00%		
	CCH-301	8.00%		
	PCH-301	8.00%		
		10.00%		
35		10.00%		

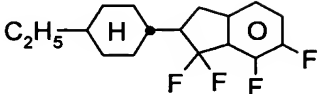
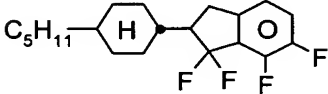
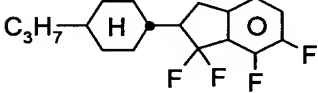
Example 10

5	CY-3-O2	9.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	79.5
	CY-5-O2	6.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0992
	CCY-3-O3	12.00%	ε_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.6
	CCY-4-O2	7.00%	$\Delta\varepsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-5.8
	CPY-2-O2	8.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	170
10	CPY-3-O2	10.00%	V_0 [V]	1.83
	CC-3-V1	18.00%		
	PCH-302	10.00%		
15		8.00%		
		12.00%		

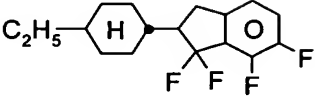
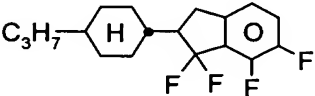
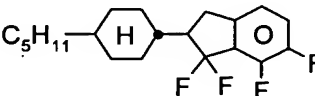
Example 11

20	CCY-3-O2	8.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	86.0
	CCY-3-O3	8.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.0822
	CCY-4-O2	8.00%	ε_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.8
	CPY-2-O2	10.00%	$\Delta\varepsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.7
	CC-5-V	20.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	115
25	CCH-35	4.00%	V_0 [V]	2.20
	CC-3-V1	10.00%		
	CCH-301	5.00%		
30	PCH-301	7.00%		
		10.00%		
		10.00%		

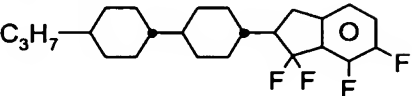
Example 12

5	CCY-3-O3	4.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	93.5
	CPY-2-O2	12.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.1297
	CPY-3-O2	12.00%	ε_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.0
	PYP-2-3	9.00%	$\Delta \varepsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.5
	PYP-2-4	13.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	144
10	CC-5-V	7.00%	V_0 [V]	2.17
	CC-4-V	8.00%		
	CC-3-V1	6.00%		
	CCP-V-1	4.00%		
	CCH-34	4.00%		
15	CCH-35	4.00%		
		6.00%		
		6.00%		
		5.00%		
25				
30				
35				

Example 13

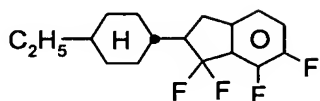
5	CY-3-O4	7.00%	Clearing point [°C]:	80.0
	CCY-3-O3	8.00%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	0.1001
	CCY-4-O2	5.00%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.5
	CPY-2-O2	12.00%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-4.9
	CPY-3-O2	12.00%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	152
10	CC-4-V	8.00%	V_0 [V]	1.84
	CC-3-V1	10.00%		
	CCP-V-1	3.00%		
	PCH-301	12.00%		
15		5.00%		
		8.00%		
		10.00%		
20				

Example 14

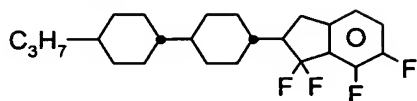
25	CY-3-O2	19.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	74.5
	CY-5-O2	12.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0815
	CCY-3-O3	7.0%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.6
	CCY-4-O2	7.0%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.6
	CPY-2-O2	7.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	102
30	CC-5-V	20.0%	V_0 [V]	2.12
	CC-3-V1	12.0%	LTS at -30°C:	nematic > 1000 h
	CCP-V-1	5.0%		
	CCH-35	5.0%		
35		6.0%		

Example 15

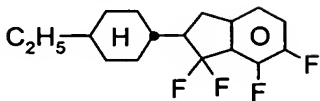
5	CY-3-O2	17.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	75.0
	CY-5-O2	6.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0820
	CCY-3-O3	12.0%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.8
	CCY-4-O2	8.0%	$\Delta\epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.7
	CPY-2-O2	9.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	104
10	CC-5-V	20.0%	V_0 [V]	2.10
	CC-3-V1	12.0%		
	CCP-V-1	4.0%		
	CCH-35	5.0%		
15		7.0%		

Example 16

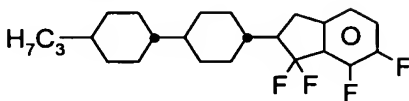
20	CY-3-O2	20.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	74.0
	CY-5-O2	11.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0812
	CCY-3-O3	5.0%	ϵ_{11} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.6
	CCY-4-O2	6.0%	$\Delta\epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.3
	CPY-2-O2	6.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	92
25	CC-5-V	20.0%	V_0 [V]	2.23
	CC-3-V1	12.0%	LTS at -30°C:	nematic > 1000 h
	CCP-V-1	9.0%		
	CCH-35	5.0%		
30		6.0%		



Example 17

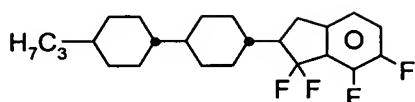
5	CY-3-O2	10.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	73.5
	CY-5-O2	10.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0827
	CCY-3-O3	12.0%	$\epsilon_{ }$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.8
	CCY-4-O2	6.0%	$\Delta\epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.3
	CPY-2-O2	12.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	97
10	CC-5-V	20.0%	V_0 [V]	2.12
	CC-3-V1	12.0%	LTS at -40°C:	nematic > 1000 h
	CCP-V-1	3.0%		
15		7.0%		
		8.0%		
	CC-4-V	8.0%		

Example 18

20	CY-3-O4	20.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	83.5
	CY-5-O2	11.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.1022
	CCY-3-O3	10.0%	$\epsilon_{ }$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.8
	CPY-2-O2	12.0%	$\Delta\epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-4.7
	CPY-3-O2	12.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	167
25	CCH-35	5.0%	$\gamma_1/\Delta n^2$ [Pa·s]:	16.0
	CC-5-V	11.0%	V_0 [V]	1.91
	CC-3-V1	9.0%	LTS at -30°C:	nematic > 1000 h
30	BCH-32	4.0%		
		6.0%		

Example 19

5	CY-3-O4	20.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	79.5
	CY-5-O2	13.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.1109
	CCY-3-O3	10.0%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.0
	CPY-2-O2	12.0%	$\Delta\epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-5.1
	CPY-3-O2	11.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	178
10	CC-3-V1	10.0%	$\gamma_1/\Delta n^2$ [Pa·s]:	14.5
	CC-5-V	11.0%	V_0 [V]	1.79
	PYP-2-3	7.0%	LTS at -30°C:	nematic > 1000 h



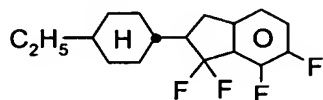
6.0%

Example 20

20	CY-3-O4	18.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	79.5
	CY-5-O2	8.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.1097
	CCY-3-O3	12.0%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	4.2
	CCY-4-O2	4.0%	$\Delta\epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-5.2
	CPY-2-O2	12.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	180
25	CPY-3-O2	12.0%	$\gamma_1/\Delta n^2$ [Pa·s]:	14.9
	CC-3-V1	8.0%	V_0 [V]	1.77
	CC-5-V	12.0%	LTS at -20°C:	nematic > 1000 h

PYP-2-3

7.0%



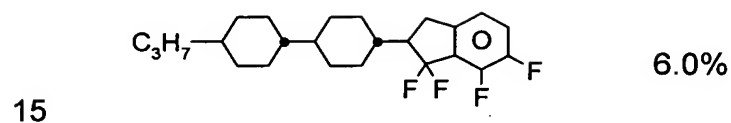
7.0%

30

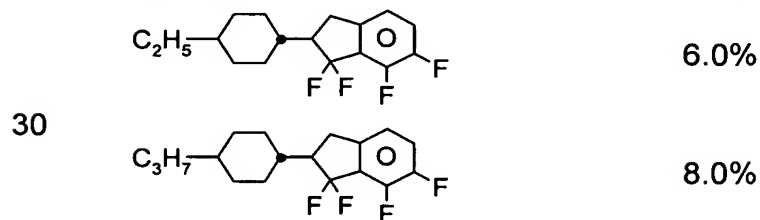
35

Example 21

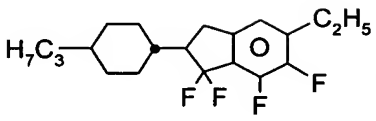
5	CY-3-O4	14.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	72.0
	CY-5-O2	12.0%	Δn [589 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0888
	CY-5-O4	12.0%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-4.3
	CCY-3-O3	12.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	138
	CPY-2-O2	10.0%	$\gamma_1/\Delta n^2$ [Pa·s]:	17.5
10	CPY-3-O2	6.0%	V_0 [V]	1.80
	CCH-35	6.0%		
	CC-3-V1	9.0%		
	CC-5-V	13.0%		

Example 22

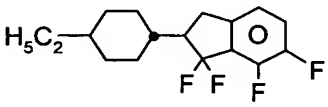
20	CY-3-O2	8.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
	CY-5-O2	8.0%	Δn [589.3 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0822
	CCY-3-O2	3.0%	ϵ_{II} [1 kHz, 20°C]:	3.9
	CCY-3-O3	12.0%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.9
	CCY-4-O2	10.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	124
25	CPY-2-O2	3.0%	V_0 [V]	2.18
	CC-5-V	20.0%		
	CC-3-V1	12.0%		
	CCP-V-1	10.0%		



Example 23

5	CY-3-O2	6.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	85.0
	CY-5-O2	12.0%	Δn [589.3 nm, 20°C]:	+0.0825
	CCY-3-O2	5.0%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.9
	CCY-3-O3	12.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	125
	CCY-4-O2	10.0%	V_0 [V]	2.18
10	CPY-2-O2	3.0%		
	CC-5-V	20.0%		
	CC-3-V1	12.0%		
	CCP-V-1	10.0%		
15			10.0%	

Example 24

20	CY-3-O4	10.0%	Clearing point [°C]:	81.0
	CCY-3-O3	2.0%	Δn [589.3 nm, 20°C]:	+0.1280
	CPY-2-O2	12.0%	$\Delta \epsilon$ [1 kHz, 20°C]:	-3.6
	CPY-3-O2	12.0%	γ_1 [mPa·s, 20°C]:	135
	CC-5-V	20.0%	V_0 [V]	2.15
25	CC-3-V1	11.0%		
	BCH-32	2.0%		
	PYP-2-3	10.0%		
	PYP-2-4	11.0%		
30			10.0%	